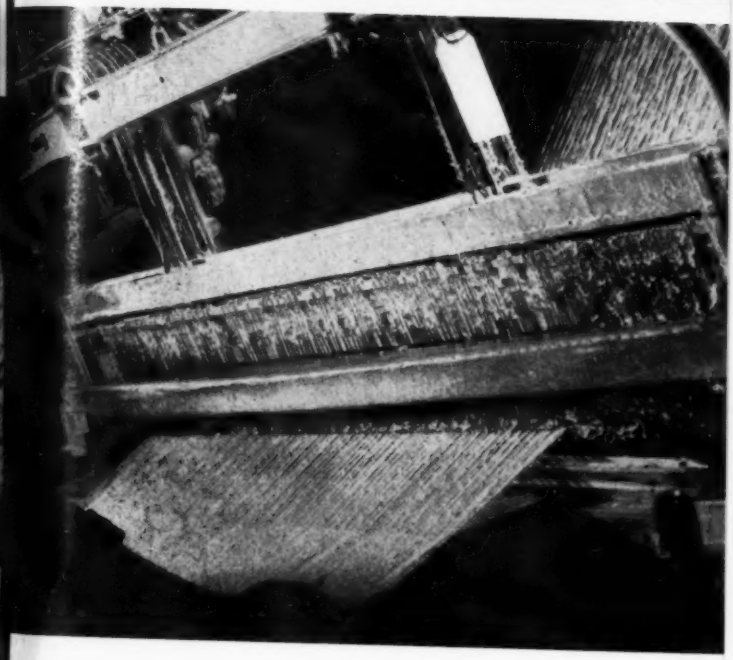
ASBESTOS



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MONTHLY SINCE THAT DATE
BY SECRETARIAL SERVICE
17th FLOOR INQUIRER BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, 30, PENNSYLVANIA

Estate of C. J. STOVER, *Proprietor*
A. S. ROSSITER, *Editor*
E. E. COX, *Circulation Manager*

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WEATHER

This seems to be a timely topic. Never have we seen so many kinds of weather in such a short period of time as Philadelphia and surrounding territory have experienced in the few weeks since the new year began. In fact Mark Twain might have been talking about Philadelphia instead of New England, when he said "If you don't like the weather just wait a few minutes."

Rain, snow, ice, sunshine, cloudiness, wind—and then the weatherman threw in an old-fashioned sleet storm for good measure. He must have forgotten, however, or didn't care, that people are more dependent on electricity than formerly, and the breaking of electric wires under the weight of the sleet or the impact of falling limbs, resulted in many people being without light, heat, water, cooking facilities and radio, for several days.

The New York snow storm, which because the snow did not drift could not be classed as a blizzard, but measured over 25 inches on the level, came as a nasty surprise, and cost New York City over Six Million Dollars. Philadelphia was lucky that time, but no telling what may happen in the few weeks of winter still to come.

Altho we are supposed to dwell in the Temperate Zone, it would be better named an "intemperate" zone. One never knows what to expect from one day to the next, and we fear we are not as submissive as James Whitcomb Riley in his poem:

It hain't no use to grumble and complain
It's just as cheap and easy to rejoice
When God sorts out the weather and sends rain.
Why rain's my choice.

Weather is one of the main topics of conversation; after all it serves to break many embarassing pauses in social life—this year it has really been something to talk about!

— . . —

Life is not a spectacle or a feast; it is a predicament.
—George Santayana

JUST THE PUSH OF A BUTTON

Recently we received a news release from the American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers, concerning a method of controlling fires in multi-story buildings, by which the fire is confined to the floor on which it started, giving people in the building time to escape and prevent panic.

It appears that with this system, when a fire starts on any given floor, someone (presumably the person who first discovers the fire) presses a button and the following things happen:

The exhaust fan on the roof starts;

The fresh air intake on the roof opens;

A damper in the duct to the exhaust fan from the second floor is opened;

The Escalator stops, and all ventilating or air conditioning apparatus stops;

The fire department is notified.

We read this with growing amazement—all this at the push of a button—one button!

But of course what instantly pops into everyone's mind upon reading this is that some day someone will push a button and end the world! Certainly science is working toward that end.

A BIT OF HISTORY

An interesting item of asbestos history came to us recently via an article in the Paper Trade Journal.

According to the story (in their December number) which they headed "Stony Brook Mill is Modernized", the Stony Brook paper mill of Waltham, Mass., one of the oldest paper mills in continuous operation in the United States has been purchased by the American Paper Products Company of Philadelphia.

This transaction brought to light certain historical facts:—the mill was built in 1796 by Nathan Upham who made a high grade of handmade paper. Later it was sold to Sawyer, Kimball & Parker, who in turn sold it to Crom-

well Gibbs, in 1822. At Mr. Gibbs' death in 1833, the mill was acquired by John and Stephen Roberts, early pioneers in the industrial field in the Waltham area.

"A variety of board was made" says the story, "including an asbestos board. The remains of the burr mill used to grind the crude asbestos for this board is still on the premises."

This board was probably what we know as asbestos millboard. It ties in with our history of paper and millboard, in January 1936 "ASBESTOS", which states: "Asbestos paper was first made in the United States about 1878 by the mill of John Roberts & Son at Waltham, Mass., the secret of asbestos paper making having been discovered by William Roberts."

As a matter of fact we have never been able to find any other information on the early history of asbestos paper making in the United States, and this bit, coming unexpectedly thru our clipping service, was quite welcome.

INCREASING SPEED

An advertisement of a certain airplane some weeks ago had the headline "Bringing you luxuries and speed never possible till now".

And in the body of the ad "Swift passage—a few hours speed you across the widest oceans or continents."

Then later we read that a jet propelled or rocket plane attained a speed of 900 miles per hour.

And on top of that another paragraph caught our attention, stating that a V-2 rocket reached 3,600 miles an hour or a mile a second.

Where, we ask you, is all this speed going to take us?

Wouldn't it be better for the world to slow down somewhat and view the beautiful scenery along the way? To enjoy life rather than rush thru it breathless and arrive at our destination, the grave, without seeing the many marvelous things the world, and life, has to offer.

• • • —

The more a man has to do the more he is able to accomplish, for he learns to economize his time.—M. Hale.

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ASBESTOS - ITS PAST AND FUTURE

By W. E. Sinclair, Assoc. Inst. M. M.

Editor's Note: Mr. Sinclair is connected with the Cape Asbestos Company, his headquarters being at Koegas (near Prieska) South Africa. He thinks the increasing demand for this amazing utility (asbestos) suggests that consideration be given to its past and future. Previous articles from his pen have been published in our October 1943 and August 1944 numbers.

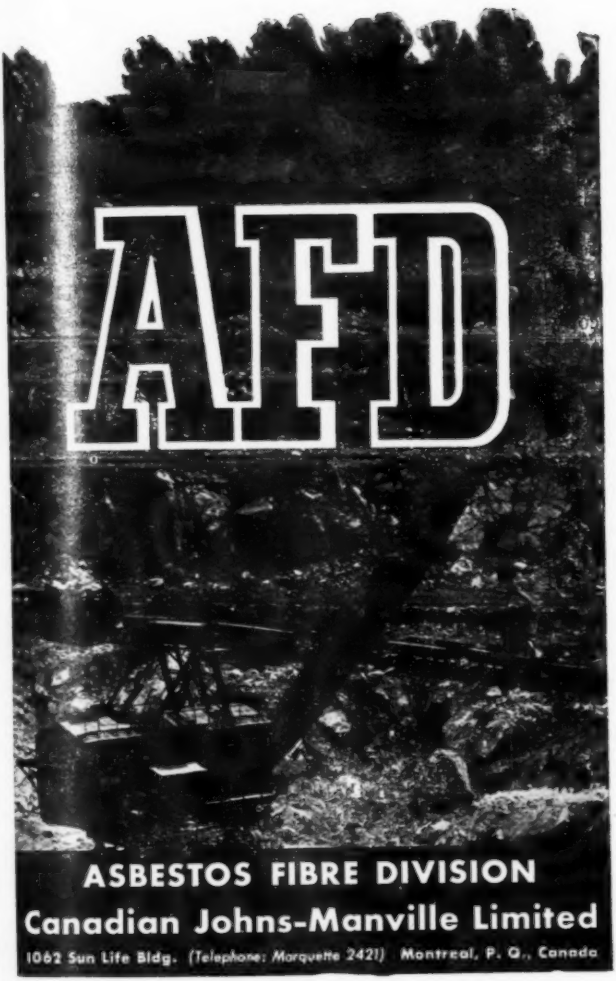
Ever since that catastrophic world depression, which ended only fifteen years ago, asbestos producers like most base metal miners, find it hard to believe that the present keen demand for the mineral can continue. Unsettled world conditions financially and unstable markets are not very reassuring indications in a world which is struggling to readjust its industrial system after the recent upheaval caused by World War No. 2.

Scepticism is understandable when one delves back into asbestos history, because this shows that no mineral has suffered so many vicissitudes of fortune in its long life in finding its useful place in the world.

When I say "its long life", I mean a life of some 1000 years! The actual use of asbestos fibre has been traced back to ancient times when, for instance, it was used for making cremation cloth by the Romans. It was also used for wicks in the lamps of the Vestal Virgins. Many articles were made from asbestos in Russia and Italy as early as the year 1250. Asbestos, in those early days, was known as *Amiantos,* and most of the early records show that the article made from Amiantos usually took the form of woven materials. From this it must be inferred that the fibre was spun and therefore was the class of asbestos which we now know as Chrysotile.

Since those early days and in fact in comparatively recent times, we have developed two other important classes of asbestos, viz: Amosite and Crocidolite (Blue) both of which have taken their places in industry.

Some of the cloth articles made from Chrysotile asbestos in early times were no doubt made to be of some use, but since they were incombustible, they were probably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Canadian Johns-Manville Limited
1062 Sun Life Bldg. (Telephone: Marquette 2421) Montreal, P. Q., Canada

looked upon more as curiosities than useful everyday articles. And yet it is this remarkable property that has helped to make the mineral so very valuable today. We know that asbestos possesses other valuable attributes. But we do not know why it has taken hundreds of years to establish a steady and urgent demand for it in world industry. After all it is a mineral which has, in the past half century, found its niche as an indispensable general utility product in many ways.

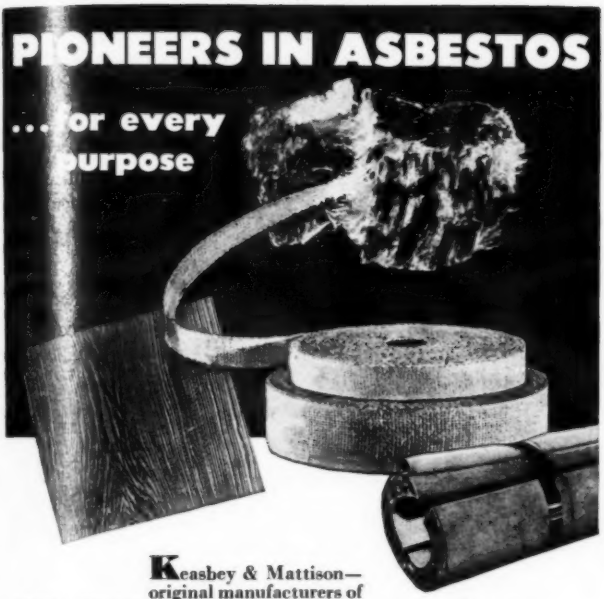
With the widening scope of the application of this material and the added spurt given to its use for protective equipment during the War, it now serves so many industries in so many different ways that one would fill this copy of "ASBESTOS" in detailing all the manufactured forms it takes.

Without asbestos, the development of building and industry as we know it today, would have been seriously retarded. The lot of the housewife has certainly been made easier and it has generally added to the comforts of man in very many ways. The mineral plays a vital part in the conservation of heat in many appliances. Its extraordinary insulating property is just another reason why it has become an indispensable product for very many purposes, where in some cases there is no satisfactory substitute. During the war asbestos was designated a *strategic mineral*, for very good reasons, because it was an essential product for important military equipment.

From this brief review one would gather that the mineral today is just as essential to peacetime industry as it was to war needs. The development of the building and engineering branches of our everyday life alone should make it an indispensable product and so assure a definite and steady demand in the future.

Producers of the raw material need some assurances today. I thought of Lewis Carroll when underground the other day:—

> "I weep for you" the Walrus said, "I deeply sympathize". With sobs and tears he sorted out those of the largest size.
>
> And figuratively I put my ear to the ground for some



Keasbey & Mattison—original manufacturers of asbestos-cement roofing shingles in this country—produce a complete line of asbestos building materials: Siding and Roofing Shingles • Wallboards • Corrugated and Flat Lumber • Acoustical material.

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enlightenment. What did I hear? The rattle of machines, the roar of broken rock in chutes and the rumble of trucks delivering the ore to the mills. "That's the stuff, Boys, keep it up and step it up. They want all the fibre you can get out." "That's all right", my Foreman replied, "but we must have new machines; these are worn out after the strain of the war years, and we want more air and power". I had to agree to all this, "but", I said, "New machines are difficult to get today and they're just double the price, like almost everything else." "Yes, that's so", he replied, "And it reminds me, the Boys want a rise in wages, 'cos' living is getting darned expensive too."

I made for the office and with my ear to the 'phone instead, checked up to find that the rising cost of mine stores, higher freight charges, increased wage bills and heavy Government taxation are all building up a high cost structure which seriously threatens to make our efforts uneconomical.

Give us the tools and we'll do the job. Mining Companies can put a high grade product in the bags for export, but it calls for the expenditure of larger and larger sums of money on uptodate equipment, to pursue a forward development policy. Can this be safely done without incurring the danger of a form of industrial capitalization at today's high levels?

CONSTRUCTION— 1947 A DOLLAR VOLUME PEAK

The dollar volume of contracts awarded in the thirty-seven states east of the Rocky Mountains in 1947 was the highest in the nation's peacetime history, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation.

It was only 6% under the alltime record of 1942, peak year of war construction, and 4% above the dollar total for 1946.

The 1947 total for building and engineering contracts in all classifications was $7,759,868,000 compared to $7,489,722,000 in 1946. Of this $3,153,773,000 was residential contracts.

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SELECTIVE BLASTING
Asbestos Acts as Buffer

By F. R. Cozzens

In the construction of dams, reservoirs, and other allied work where sub-surface blasting is required, it often becomes necessary to confine explosive force to very restricted areas, so as not to damage surface installations. This feat, in practically all cases, is now being accomplished with "boxed-in" shots, which are a principle of selective shooting. So well developed is the technique that earth can be safely crumbled from within three inches of a concrete foundation, and an offending object can be broken out from between metal installations, embedded immediately above and below the explosive zone. The selective, boxed-in shot is formulated from three very essential ingredients. First, an explosive of the right strength and type for the fracturing requirement; second, a clay stemming to confine force to the restricted zone; third, an asbestos buffer to absorb vibrations and dissipate the developed heat.

An exemplified boxed-in shot is prepared by driving a bore hole thru the burden to be blasted, at an angle of approximately forty-five degrees. The bore is started at the outside edge of the burden, and is driven to a point within three or four inches from the vertical outside edge of the installation to be protected. The base of the hole is firmly tamped with dry, short fibre asbestos. Then follows a stemming of finely pulverized native clay. The explosive, usually dynamite or gelatin-dynamite, in strengths varying from 40% to 60%, is placed near the center of the bore. The pack (fitted with cap and fuse) is backed up with clay stemming, and a second buffer of asbestos fibre is tamped in. The general rule is to allow three inches of buffer for every twelve inches of hole space; thus a drill hole four feet deep requires twelve inches of buffer—six inches of fibre beneath the explosive and six inches of fibre above it. The top of the drill hole is sealed with mud, and firing is done either by fuse or electric (insulated) wire.

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Where the burden to be fractured lies parallel to an installation, a somewhat different technique is employed in placing the shot. The blast hole is drilled straight thru the burden, instead of at an angle. Asbestos felt, preferably pipeline felt, replaces the fibre, the buffer being arranged by wrapping the explosive cartridge with a sufficient number of layers so it fits snugly against the sides of the bore in the desired zone. Ends of the cartridge are left exposed, and stemming within the bore hole, both below and above the charge, is made entirely with clay. A dozen or more variations are possible in the arrangement of a vertical boxed-in shot, and from them the technician adjusts the formula to accomplish a specific job.

Since selective shots vary in size, from a fraction of an ounce to more than one hundred pounds, diameters of bore holes vary accordingly. In bores of very small diameters, wrappers of asbestos yarns have been substituted for felts with equally good results. Where burdens are more or less impregnated with oils or acids (as is often the case around construction projects) it is generally found advisable to have buffers made from blue asbestos, which has been treated with graphite. Chemically treated buffers are especially necessary if the bore holes are to remain loaded for some time before being fired.

Asbestos neither adds to, nor detracts from the fracturing ability of a selective blast. The purpose of the buffer is to break up and modulate a portion of the vibrations which would otherwise pass thru the burden in rhythmic waves; and to dissipate a part of the intense heat, generated at the moment of blast. These two beneficial effects, provided by asbestos, are of vital importance wherever explosive force is brought into contact with surface installations.

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BRIEFS

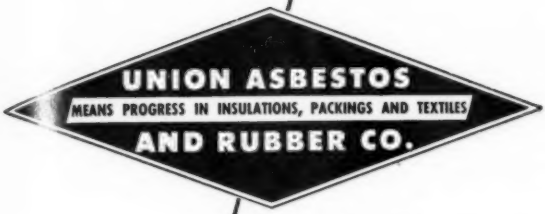
¶ Asbestos products help to convert an ammunition box (Navy surplus product) to a baking oven in the shop of an electric company in Stamford, Conn. The box was lined with asbestos-cement board. Plastic asbestos cement was placed around the top edges and the lid shut while the asbestos cement was still wet—this resulted in a molded gasket conforming to the contour of the box and so confines the heat to the baking area.

¶ What is described as a "toss-away broiler pan" has been designed and is on sale at Macy's, New York City. Trade name is Broileze. It is made of two lightweight pieces of "fiber-stone" lined with foil to prevent leakage, and asbestos-insulated to hold the heat in. The bottom of the pan is corrugated to prevent sticking. We understand a set of four costs 59c—cheap enough to throw away after using.

¶ A new modern storefront in Springfield, Mass., uses asbestos-cement corrugated sheathing for valances above the windows (interior).

¶ Turners Asbestos Cement Co. Ltd., Rochdale, England, shipped 45 miles of their "Everite" Pressure Pipes during 1947 to the port of Jeddah in Saudi Arabia for the water supply at that point. The pipes were 12 and 15 inch in diameter.

¶ An Asbestos Cement shingle roof, complete with asbestos felt underlayment, nails and installation, was the top gift on a recent "Give-away in reverse" radio program of Don McNeill's Breakfast Club. Instead of getting prizes, everyone attending the Nov. 7 program brought a gift. These were turned over to needy families. The asbestos-cement roof was presented by Arthur W. Bergman (assistant district manager of J-M Sales Corporation building products division in Chicago) in behalf of the Asbestos Cement Products Association.



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A. S. T. M. — COMMITTEE C-16

Work on Thermal Insulating Materials

The fall meeting of Committee C-16 on Thermal Insulating Materials of the American Society for Testing Materials, was held at State College, Pa., on November 3, 4 and 5.

Several recommendations pertaining to existing standards were acted upon, including a revision of the Test for Compression Strength of Preformed Block Type Thermal Insulation (C 165) and a revision of five definitions of terms included in C 168. Seven tentatives were recommended for advancement to standard, five being specifications on thermal insulating cements.

A number of projects are in advanced stages of study for formulation of test methods. These include methods of determining the density of block and pipe insulation, respectively, moisture adsorption, water absorption, thermal conductivity of loose fill insulation, fire resistance thermal conductivity of pipe insulation, fire resistance, and measurement of specific heat by the "Method of Mixtures" procedure.

New investigations were reported under way covering temperature resistance, corrosion resistance, and bacteria resistance. In the accumulation of data in setting up dimensional clearances and tolerances of pipe insulation, present studies will be limited to a temperature range of 32 to 600 F. The Committee will hold its next meeting during the 1948 Committee Week, March 1 to 5, Washington, D. C.

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TERRATEX PAPER

Developed by General Electric Co.

A paper-like insulating material for electric wires, unaffected by time and most chemicals, has been developed by the General Electric Company's Pittsfield, Mass., laboratory.

The material was described by T. R. Walters of the laboratory at a mid-winter meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, as being made of asbestos and a mineral binder such as clay. Claim is made that it will not burn at any temperature and can be processed on a modified paper-making machine in thicknesses of less than the diameter of a human hair.

General Electric has named the paper "Terratex." Initially, it is no stronger than commercial asbestos paper from both thermal-life and insulating strength standpoints. Its tensile strength has been improved by treating the material with varnish so that a minimum of 4000 pounds to the inch is obtained. A limited use of it, to test it under actual operating conditions, has been made in the form of wire insulation, in the production of arc-welding transformers. It has also been used to some extent in unit substation transformers having much higher voltages than the welding units.

According to Mr. Walters it has been completely satisfactory, with no failures in either type of equipment where it was used.

WANTED

Mining Engineer with Asbestos Mining and Milling experience. Must speak besides English other language, at least French, and willing to work in Europe. Single or married man. Good working and living conditions. Addresss Box 2MH-N, "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., 30, Pa.

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QUIZ ON MARKETING METHODS

In our review of the year (page 3 of December 1947 "ASBESTOS") we mentioned inquiries received from college students, who are asked to prepare a thesis and choose, or in some cases are given, the subject of asbestos.

We always do our best to give the student the information he seeks but in some instances the questions are rather tough. The questions below are typical—they reached us early in November.

1. What is done in the way of storing and grading of raw asbestos by the mining producer, agents, wholesalers, retailers, and the industrial consumer?
2. Thru what middlemen such as agents, brokers, wholesalers and retailers does the typical shipment of raw asbestos pass to reach the industrial consumer?
3. Thru what middlemen as outlined in question 2 does processed asbestos reach the consumer?
4. Are sales of raw asbestos made on the basis of description, sample, or inspection?
5. Raw asbestos is graded according to fibre length and fibre strength. What other qualities are graded?
6. Who does this grading?
7. To what extent do processors of raw asbestos and fabricators of finished items control the domestic and foreign mines?
8. Have you any figures on recent asbestos consumption?

Try your hand at answering the above queries. It's good mental exercise—as we should know.

AUTOMOBILE SALES

	December 1947	Year of 1947
Passenger Cars	366,879	3,558,118
Motor Trucks	100,381	1,219,446
Motor Coaches	1,444	18,835
	468,704	4,796,399

November total sales were 394,176, while sales in December 1946 totalled 375,735. Total sales for the year 1946 were 3,089,550.

These figures cover only cars made in the United States.

(Figures supplied by the Automobile Manufacturers Association, New Center Building, Detroit, Mich.)

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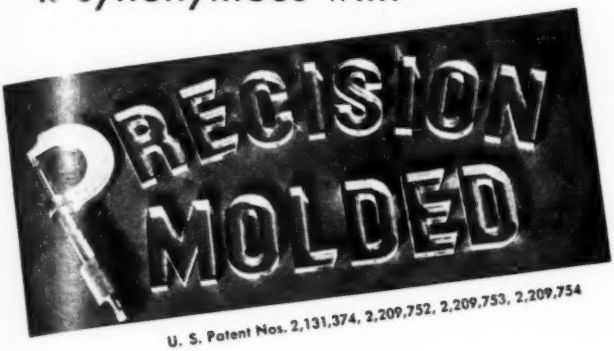

U. S. Patent Nos. 2,131,374, 2,209,752, 2,209,753, 2,209,754

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

"The productive facilities of the country are being called on not only to satisfy the greatest demand for consumer goods ever known, but also to supply the materials, labor and equipment to modernize and expand industries and improve utilities and public services. They are being asked to increase vastly the supply of housing, and to help feed western Europe and assist in its economic reconstruction. They are asked to do all these things at the same time. This is a tremendous conjunction of demands and in the aggregate it is more than the country can satisfy, as rising prices show." This statement is found in the National City Bank letter for January; and sums up the business situation fairly well.

The severe weather conditions in the northern part of the United States has acted as a temporary setback in many industries as shortage of fuel forced layoffs of many workers for limited periods.

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

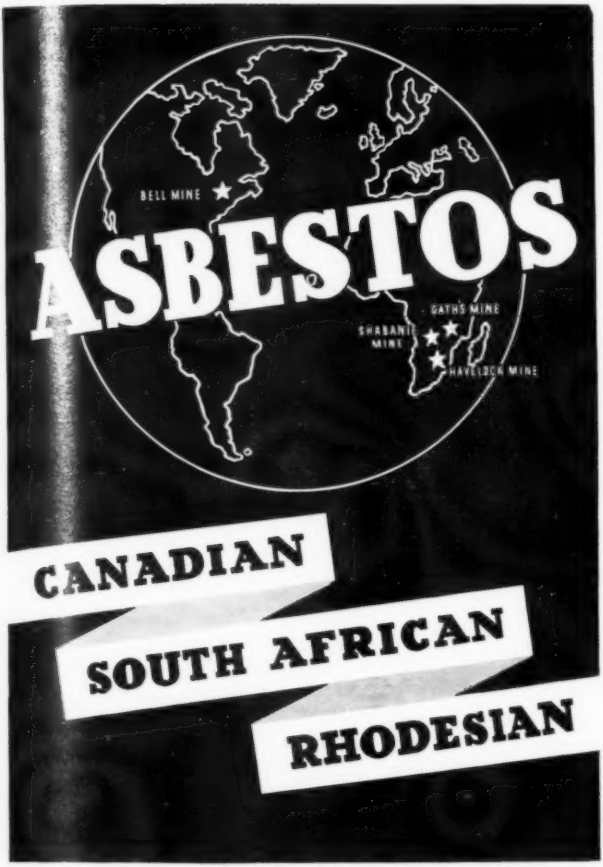
Demand for all grades is much greater than supply and necessary credits seem available in every country for puchases of asbestos.

But the excess of world demand for asbestos fibre over supply is not fully appreciated by many manufacturers. Plans are being made by them for the production of new items and the increase of present output. Unless and until more fibre is produced, such plans will not be practical.

ASBESTOS - MANUFACTURED GOODS

Asbestos Textiles. One manufacturer reports the demand for asbestos cloth considerably greater than present production, his company quoting twelve weeks delivery. On the other hand the asbestos tape market has slackened and orders can be supplied from stock.

The recent increase in prices announced by many



RAW ASBESTOS DISTRIBUTORS

LIMITED

SPOTLAND · ROCHDALE · LANCS ENGLAND

manufacturers in December to be effective in January, caused many buyers to cover their requirements before the increases went into effect which resulted in January orders being a bit low, but there is little doubt that demand will be as strong as ever in 30 to 60 days.

The shortage in raw asbestos naturally affects the production of asbestos textiles.

Brake Lining. Stocks are again available in passenger car and light truck facings and linings but are still short on brake blocks. It is believed that 1948 business will compare favorably with any previous year excepting 1947.

The Brake Lining Industry is worried about car manufacturers' plan to capture after market parts business.

Asbestos Paper. Demand still exceeds production, production being affected by shortage of asbestos fibre.

There is still a great demand for Saturated Asbestos Felt in all sections of the country.

Asbestos Millboard. This commodity is in steady demand but lack of fibre and increasing costs are a real problem for manufacturers.

Insulation. High Pressure. Exceedingly high demand continues to exist. There appears to be a heavier demand for sectional covering than for blocks, one manufacturer reporting delivery on 85% Sectional Magnesia running from 9 to 20 weeks whereas sizable block orders can be filled on a four week shipping basis.

Some of this is probably due to price increases but there also appears to be a rather heavy demand existing with the consuming trade at present.

Insulation. Low Pressure. This market is reported as very active, but production of both sheets and pipe covering may have to be curtailed because of shortage of asbestos paper, caused in turn by the fibre situation.

Asbestos-Cement Products. The Asbestos-Cement Products Industry made a major contribution toward the nation's building program in 1947 by record high production of all asbestos-cement products. The production of asbestos roofing and siding shingles exceeds 1946 by from 35 to

40% with well over 5-½ million units, while the production of corrugated and flat sheets, which set record highs during the war years continued at the highest rate of peacetime production.

Undoubtedly the industry would have produced more material had the necessary asbestos fibre been available. This item will again be the limiting factor in 1948 which otherwise promises to be another record year.

The demand for Corrugated and Flat asbestos sheets continues in all parts of the country and this demand is still far greater than production.

Likewise pipe production is unable to fill the demand

The above comments are made by men in close contact with the respective markets. Your comments and opinions are always welcome.

BARK CONVERSION PLANT USES 85% MAGNESIA

The new three-story bark conversion plant erected by the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company at Longview, Washington, for the purpose of breaking down Douglas fir bark into commercially valuable products, used 2000 lineal feet of 85% Magnesia Covering[1] for its ½ in. and 6 in. steam pipes, according to W. R. Adams, manager of the Portland, Ore., branch of the E. J. Bartells firm of insulating contractors who installed the covering.

Climaxing years of research and experimentation, the Weyerhaeuser Company is now changing Douglas fir bark into a product called "Topper", a soil conditioner composed of cork-like flakes, competitive with peat moss, as well as other materials used in cleaning compounds, tile flooring, rubber compounds, plastics and in other ways. Bark utilization is 100%.

Since fir bark represents 12% of the weight of the log, this is a significant development in the Pacific Northwest lumber industry.

[1] Of Johns-Manville manufacture.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Africa (Rhodesia)

(Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

Production for October 1947	4,651.55 tons	(2000 lbs.)
Valued at	£149,118	

Africa

(Swaziland)

Production for November 1947	2,415 tons	(2000 lbs.)

Africa

(Transvaal)

Production as given by the South African Mining and Engineering Journal was

	Year 1946	Year 1947
Amosite	1,000 tons	1,651 tons
Blue	1,500 tons	870 tons

Canada

(Department of Mines, Province of Quebec)

November 1947	65,755 tons	(2000 lbs.)
November 1946	52,307 tons	(2000 lbs.)

Cyprus

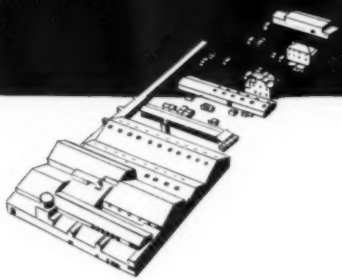
(U. S. Mineral Trade Notes)

The Tunnel Asbestos Cement Co. is the sole producer of asbestos in this country. In 1943 and 1946 the Amiandos asbestos mine operated thruout the working season (dry season) on an increased scale, but owing to labor shortage which has existed for the past few years, the output of asbestos fibre did not reach the required level. The maximum number employed in 1946 was 1,062. Because of the labor shortage, the management increased mechanization of the mine and orders have been placed for a number of excavators and locomotives.

	Rock Mined	Rock Treated	Fibre Production	Fibre Exports
1942	146,474	37,572	1,727	3,448
1943	114,210	29,916	1,491	1,307
1944	239,640	70,302	2,831	2,186
1945	324,884	96,519	3,508	3,445
1946	366,200	154,782	4,566	6,606

ASBESTONE
CORPORATION

Manufacturers
Asbestos-Cement
Building Products



FACTORY AND SALES OFFICE
5372 TCHOUPITOULAS ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Imports into U. S. A.

(Figures by Bureau of Census)

Unmanufactured Asbestos—By Countries

	November 1947 Tons (2240 lbs.)
From Canada	45,712
S. Rhodesia	232
Union of S. Africa	1,771
Mozambique	60
U. S. S. R.	1,380
	49,155
Value	*$2,808,866*
By Grades:	
Crude No. 1 (Chrys) Canada	41
Crude No. 1 (Chrys) S. Rhodesia	22
Crude No. 1 (Chrys) Mozambique	45
Crude No. 2 (Chrys) Canada	13
Crude No. 2 (Chrys) S. Rhodesia	22
Crude No. 2 (Chrys) Mozambique	15
Crude (Other) — (Chrys) Canada	22
Crude (Other) — (Chrys) S. Rhodesia	188
Crude (Other) — (Chrys) U. of S. Africa	454
Crude (Other) — (Chrys) U. S. S. R.	1,380
Crude (Blue) — U. of S. Africa	433
Crude (Amosite) U. of S. Africa	884
Textile Fibres (Chrys) Canada	1,512
Shingle Fibres (Chrys) Canada	6,312
Paper Fibres (Chrys) Canada	4,363
Fibres — Other (Chrys) Canada	33,449
	49,155

Manufactured Asbestos Goods

	November, 1947 Quantity (Lbs.)	Value
Asbestos Yarn		
United Kingdom	6,497	$4,937
Asbestos Packing — Fabric		
United Kingdom	545	504
Asbestos Woven Fabrics — Other		
Canada	9	2

(Continued on page 34)

ASBESTOS FIBRES, INC.

Announces a New Asbestos Plant for the Processing of all Types and Grades of Fibres.

New, Modern and Revolutionary Equipment, specializing in Dust-free, Shingle Grades of Asbestos Fibre.

Your inquiries are invited.
Immediate delivery.

●

Preparation Plant:
33 AVENUE P, NEWARK, N. J.

Main Office:
56 CRITTENDEN ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Imports into U. S. A. (Contd.)

Manufactured Asbestos Goods	November 1947 Tons (2240 lbs.)	
Asbestos Molded Brake Lining		
Canada	807	462
Asbestos Cement (Not Impregnated)		
Canada	1,783	54
Other Asbestos Manufactures		
Canada	....	4
United Kingdom	....	395
	9,641	$6,358

Exports from U. S. A.
(Figures by Bureau of Census)

Unmanufactured Asbestos	November 1947 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
To Argentine	45	$ 8,000
Venezuela	73	19,237
Canada	12	2,649
Belgium	27	1,050
Germany	67	7,700
Netherlands	9	2,705
Portugal	9	2,180
United Kingdom	4	2,600
Australia	1	750
India	5	3,003
Philippine Islands	66	10,500
Other Countries	4	186
	322	$60,560

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:			
Asbestos Paper, Mld. & Rlbd.	Lbs.	54,153	$11,332
Asbestos Pipe Covg. & Cement	Lbs.	459,006	57,497
Asbestos Textiles & Yarn	Lbs.	19,921	16,479
Asbestos Packing	Lbs.	180,629	114,935
Asbestos Brake Lng. (Mld. & S.Mld.)	Lbs.	250,784	232,961
Asbestos Brake Lng. (Woven)	L. Ft.	41,312	24,869
Asbestos Clutch Fcgs. (Mld. & S.Mild.)	No.	110,684	36,554
Asbestos Clutch Fcgs. (Woven)	No.	14,769	9,192
Asbestos Brake Blocks (Mld.&S.Mld)	Lbs.	22,805	18,188
Asbestos Brake Blocks (Woven)	Lbs.	1,033	1,270
Asbestos Sheets	Lbs.	959,535	52,155
Asbestos Roofing	Sqs.	7,939	58,216
Other Asbestos Manufactures	Lbs.	.....	65,445
			$699,093

WAGE RATE CHANGES

The January issue of The Asbestos Worker (published quarterly by the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers) shows the following changes in wage rates for pipe coverers since those reported in our December 1947 number:

Amarillo, Texas	$2.00	Norfolk, Va. (Except Navy Yard)	$1.87½
Borger, Texas	2.00	Oklahoma City, Okla.	2.00
Bremerton (Puget Sound Navy Yard) Wash.	1.63	Philadelphia, Pa. (Navy Yard)	1.54
Charleston, S. C. Navy Yard)	1.45	Portsmouth, Va. (Except Navy Yard)	1.87½
Freeport, Tex. (New) Dow Chem. (Main. only)	1.59	Richmond, Va.	1.87½
Little Rock, Ark.	2.00	Rochester, N. Y.	2.25
Mare Island (Navy Yard) Vallejo Cal.	1.66	San Francisco, Cal. (Navy Yard)	1.66
Nashville, Tenn.	1.90	Savannah, Ga.	1.87½
Newport News, Va. (Except Navy Yard)	1.87½	Seattle, Wash.	2.16½
Norfolk, Va. (Navy Yard)	1.45	Terminal Island, Cal. (Navy Yard)	1.63

For previous rates see our August 1947 number, page 24, and December 1947 page 26.

INSULATION—the logical medium to reach insulation contractors with your sales messages.

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

C. J. Sherer, Vice President and Treasurer, Russell Mfg. Company, Middletown, Conn., February 18.

I. J. Harvey, Jr., President and Director, The Flintkote Co., New York City, February 20.

Clarence E. Witherspoon, President, Asbestos Construction Co. Inc., New York City, February 20.

G. W. Marshall, Jr., General Sales Manager, Asbestos Products Division, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Manheim, Pa., February 21.

Robert E. Cryor, Vice President, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Cicero, Ill., February 23.

J. Albert Taylor, Vice President and Secretary, Wallace & Gale Co., Baltimore, Md., February 24.

A. S. Johnson, President, Johnson's Co., Ltd., Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, February 28.

Leonard Krez, Vice President, Paul J. Krez Co., Chicago, Ill., February 28.

A. S. P. Sangster, General Works Manager, Wunderlich Limited, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, March 2.

John H. Matthews, Vice President, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J., March 3.

Carl Bindman, Sales Manager, Johnson's Co., Ltd., Thetford Mines, P. Q. and President Canadian Asbestos Co., Montreal, Canada, March 7.

M. E. Curtis, President and Treasurer, Curtis Asbestos Co., Boston, Mass., March 7.

George Ritter, Asbestos-Cement Associates, Inc., Coriell Bldg., Millington, N. J., March 9.

P. M. Taft, President, Taft-Jenkins Co., Holyoke, Mass., March 9.

W. L. Markert, President, Brooks-Fisher Insulating Co., Atlanta, Ga., March 10.

M. R. Carr, President, H. W. Porter & Co., Inc., Newark, N. J., March 11.

Harry A. Kieselbach, General Manager Insulation Department, Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City, March 14.

To all these gentlemen we extend congratulations on the occasion of their birthdays.

JAN DE WITT

Mr. DeWitt has supplied us with his new address, which is Box No. 414, Amsterdam C, Holland. His new telephone number is Amsterdam 3-1-0-8-5, and cable address (the same as formerly) "Holaftico, Amsterdam". Will those interested please make note.

• BLUE ASBESTOS

The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

MILLBOARD **YARNS**
ROVINGS **POWDER** **CLOTHS**
PROCESSED FIBRES
Unexcelled for use in
ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES

• AMOSITE ASBESTOS

This fibre owing to its great length and bulk is unrivalled for use as an insulating medium in:

Asbestos mattress filler
85% Magnesia Insulation

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TURNER & NEWALL LIMITED

Directors' Report and Balance Sheet as of September 30, 1947, has been received and shows (compared with 1946):

	Yr. Ending Sept. 30, 1947	Yr. Ending Sept. 30, 1946
Profit (inc. div. from Sub. Cos.) after providing for Management Remuneration and Expenses, Mines Amortization, Contingencies	£4,049,086	£2,807,459
Depre., Directors' Fees, Income Tax, Taxes	3,322,028	2,092,039
Net Profit for the year	727,058	715,420
Bal. Brought Forward from previous Year	382,573	209,787
	1,109,631	925,207
Dividends already paid—Pref. and Ord. less income tax	165,713	165,713
Available Balance	943,918	759,494
Which Directors recommend be appropriated as follows (1947) Final Dividend on Ord. Stock at 11¼%, actually making 15% for the year (1947) gross — less income tax	330,326)	256,921)
Turner & Newall Welfare Trust Ltd.	20,000)	20,000)
General Reserve	200,000)	100,000)
Leaving a balance to carry forward	£ 393,592	£ 382,573

In the general statement accompanying the report it is mentioned that all of the company's units, both at home and abroad, have been active and have had a satisfactory year. Mention is also made of the continued heavy demand for raw asbestos thruout the world, which has been met as far as possible, by full capacity operation of the mines.

J. FRANKLIN BURKE DIES

J. Franklin Burke, of J. Franklin Burke & Company, Inc., New York City, manufacturers of certain asbestos textiles, passed away on Sunday, January 18th.

ARTICLE BY MICHAEL J. MESSEL

Mr. Messel has sent us a reprint of his paper "Examination and Valuation of Chrysotile Asbestos Deposits Occurring in Massive Serpentine" which was presented at the New York Meeting in March 1947, of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, (29 W. 39th St., New York City). It is classed as their Technical Publication No. 2285. The article is well worth adding to your Asbestos Library. Mr. Messel is General Superintendent, Vermont Asbestos Mines, Division of The Ruberoid Co., Hyde Park, Vt.

PHILLIPS ASBESTOS MINES

Producers of

CRUDES

and

Fiberized Asbestos

The World's Finest Fibre

DRAWER 71 **GLOBE, ARIZONA**

Mines and Mills in Gila Co., Arizona

J-M REPORT FOR YEAR 1947

Consolidated net earnings of Johns-Manville Corporation in 1947 were $9,486,633, or $3.23 per share of common stock, compared with $5,836,613, or $2.01 per share in 1946. The per share earnings are adjusted for a three-for-one split of the common stock in May, 1947.

The 1947 earnings were equivalent to 7.1 cents in the sales dollar.

Before taxes of all kinds, 1947 earnings were $17,678,905, which was $10,278,403 more than in 1946. All taxes in 1947 amounted to $8,192,272, including $5,789,000 for United States and Canadian income and excess profits taxes.

Sales for 1947 were $133,885,412, compared with $92,049,044 in 1946. Sales volume in 1947 exceeded 1946 by 45% and was the highest in the history of the Company. The higher amount in 1947 was due in part to increased production and in part to higher prices.

The payroll in 1947 was $53,209,587, compared with $39,396,034 in 1946. Wage increases in United States plants during 1947 average 13.6c per hour or 11.5%, compared with 20.2c per hour or 20% in 1946.

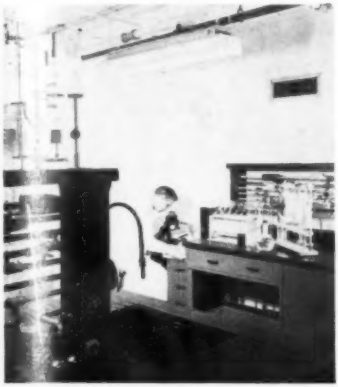
The report states that labor relations on the whole showed continued improvement.

Consolidated Income account, compared with 1946, is given below:

	1947	1946
Sales, less discounts and allowances	$133,885,412	$92,049,044
Mfg. cost, selling and admin. exp., etc. exclusive of taxes	116,206,507	84,541,542
	17,678,905	7,507,502
Provision for contingencies		107,000
Federal, state, local and Canadian taxes	8,192,272	1,563,889
	8,192,272	1,670,889
Net earnings for the year	9,486,633	5,836,613
Dividends	4,249,510	3,591,639
Earnings of this year reinvested in the business	5,237,123	2,244,974
J-M Service Corp. Div. less applicable taxes	...	315,905
Earnings reinvested as at beginning of year	24,859,323	22,301,664
	30,096,446	24,862,543
Less; Premium on redeemed preferred stock	...	3,220
Earnings reinvested as at end of year	$ 30,096,446	$24,859,323

PARAFFINE'S MICRO-CHEMICAL LABORATORY

The micro-chemical laboratory of Paraffine Companies, Inc., (parent company of Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works) is a part of the newly completed building materials Research Center at the Emeryville, Calif., main plant.



These Research Laboratories are said to be the West Coast's largest and one of the world's biggest and most comprehensively equipped building material research facilities.

The expanded and modernized Research Laboratories were formally opened on October 2nd when over a thousand guests, were entertained by conducted tours thru the Laboratories.

K. & M. CO. INAUGURATES A QUARTER CENTURY CLUB

The Keasbey & Mattison Company of Ambler, inaugurated the K&M Quarter Century Club on January 15th by the induction into the club of 190 men and 7 women, who have devoted 25 years or more to the progress of the Company.

The length of individual services ranged from 25 to 66 years, the 66 year man being William J. Jones.

Ernest Muehleck, President, presented the certificates, with a few well chosen words of congratulation. To each certificate was attached a check for $205.00 ($250. less deductions for withholding tax and social security insurance).

Among those honored were the Superintendent and one man from the St. Louis factory, two salesmen from Pittsburgh and one from Chicago, and two employees of the Chicago Office, all of whom were invited to make the trip to Ambler at company expense.

An entertainment featuring professional entertainers, climaxed a successful evening.

LEWIS H. BROWN COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN RECOVERY PLAN

Lewis H. Brown, Chairman of the Board, of Johns-Manville Corporation, at the request of Senator Vandenberg, gave his views of the proposed European Recovery Program to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Saturday, January 31, at Room 318, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Brown told the Committee that to succeed The Marshall Plan must be administered by a separate agency headed by an Administrator of Cabinet rank and responsible to the President. He also emphasized that The Marshall Plan would fail unless the American, British and French Zones of Western Europe were integrated.

A full text of Mr. Brown's statement is in our office and may be read by anyone interested.

On February 10th he testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, at the U. S. House of Representatives, Washington.

Mr. Brown, it will be remembered, spent several weeks in Europe last summer, and later his "Report on Germany" was published in book form.

ROBERT B. DAVIS SPEAKS AT RAYBESTOS FOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Robert B. Davis, Vice President of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., was the principal speaker at the annual dinner meeting of the Raybestos Foremen's Association.

In addition the Club members participated in an Information Please type panel with five members of management. Production, personnel, factory cost, quality control, and accounting departments were represented on the panel, and the meeting proved so successful that the foremen decided to follow the same pattern on a limited scale at their regular weekly meetings.

HOUSING FOR BLUE ASBESTOS MINERS

From the S. A. Mining & Engineering Journal we glean the following: Plans have been completed and work begun—sponsored by the Western Australian Government—on the erection of a township that eventually will house 1,000 people engaged in mining blue asbestos from the Wittenoom Gorge in the Hamersley Ranges of Northwest Western Australia. Mining and milling the blue asbestos has been in the experimental stages for the past three years.

RAHN LAKE MINES CORP. ANNUAL MEETING

At the annual meeting of Rahn Lake Mines Corp., held in St. Catharines, Ontario, H. H. Williams, consulting engineer, recommended that during the winter a number of test pits be opened at the company's property in the Matachewan area, so as to establish the amount of asbestos along the contacts.

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Our experienced engineers and machinists offer the industry entire machines built to deliver maximum production.

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AMERICAN ROOFER and SIDING CONTRACTOR
425 Fourth Avenue, New York City

PABCO SPLITS COMMON STOCK

Stockholders of the Paraffine Companies, Inc. (parent company of Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works) at a meeting held on January 22nd, approved a proposal to amend the Company's Certificate of Incorporation to increase the authorized number of shares of common stock of the Company from 700,000 to 2,500,000 shares and to change and convert each share of issued and outstanding common stock into three shares of the same stock without any change in the capital of the Company.

For the three months ending December 31, 1947, the Company showed a profit of $2.14 per share of Common stock, compared with $1.78 for the same period in 1946. For the six months ending December 31, 1947, the profit was $3.74 compared with $3.02 for the six months ending December 31, 1946.

RAY H. COULTRAP
With Sadonia Ltd.

Ray H. Coultrap who will be remembered as Chief of the Cork, Asbestos & Fibrous Glass Branch of the Metals & Minerals Branch of C. P. A.[1], is now sales manager for Sadonia Ltd., manufacturers' agents, purchasing agents for railroad, mining and commercial companies, at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City 20.

Incidentally, the work concerning asbestos handled by the C. P. A. in Washington, is now under the direction of F. H. Hayes, Chief of the Metals Branch, Temporary T Building, 14th and Constitution Aves, Washington, 25, D. C.

Mr. Coultrap is still on the roster of the Metals Branch as Consultant for asbestos.

[1]Civilian Production Administration

RAYBESTOS STUDY COURSES

Employees of the Raybestos Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., receive free instruction in effective speaking and blueprint and slide rule reading thru a series of courses taught by company men. To date eight groups have completed twenty hour speaking courses with the graduates continuing their training in the Raybestos Speakers' Club which meets monthly.

The sixth slide rule class started in January. This is part of the Raybestos training program to assist employees.

PATENTS

This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Copies of patents can be obtained by sending 25c (in coin) to The Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., giving the patent number, date it was issued, name of patentee and name of invention.

Cementitious Pipe. No. 2,430,411. Granted on November 4, 1947, to Ernest Wayne Rembert, Plainfield, N. J., assignor to

John Manville. Application September 4, 1942. Serial No 457,260.

In apparatus for manufacturing cementitious pipe by an operation which includes building up the pipe under high pressure to desired wall thickness, on a rotating, hollow mandrel, from an aqueous sheeted stock, the improvements comprising, end closures for the mandrel provided with fittings for circulating a heating fluid therethru, a source of heating fluid, couplings for connecting said mandrel in circuit with said source, a reciprocable carriage adapted to support said pipe loaded mandrel and to rapidly strip the pipe from the mandrel at the end of the heating operation, and mechanism including an elevator bar for holding the mandrel stationary during the stripping operation and to tilt the mandrel out of its normal horizontal position during the heating operation preceding the stripping operation while the mandrel is supported by said carriage.

Friction Facing. No. 2,431,883. Granted on December 2, 1947, to Henry Clifford Morton, New Brunswick, N. J., assignor to Ferodo, Ltd., Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, England, a corporation of Great Britain. Application May 9, 1945. Serial No. 592,889.

A method of forming an annular facing of friction material comprising winding yarn into a continuous coil of pre-determined diameter and with a taper at one end, and a correspondingly tapered recess at the other end, forming said coil into circular shape with the tapered end fitting in said recess, said coil being impregnated with an uncured binder and compressing and heating said coil to form it into said annular facing and set the coiled yarn rigidly in a matrix of the cured binder.

Magnesia Products. No. 2,433,265. Granted on December 23, 1947, to Paul S. Denning, Joliet, Ill. Assignor to F. E. Schundler & Co., Inc., Joliet, Ill. Application June 14, 1944. Serial No. 540,315.

The method of forming molded magnesia cement products of great strength which comprises placing a plastic magnesia oxychloride cement preparation into a mold simultaneously heating the mold to temperatures of the order of 120° F. to 360° F. and applying pressures to the material in the mold of the order of 1,000 to 3,000 lbs. per square inch to cause the cement to set up very quickly with a strength substantially greater than that possessed by the same cement being subjected only to said temperatures and discontinuing the simultaneous application of heat and pressure of a very short period of the order of 15 to 30 seconds.

Preparation of Magnesia Carbonate from Calcium Carbonate. No. 2,433,297. Granted on December 23, 1947 to Robert A. Schoenlaub, Tiffin, Ohio. Assignor to Basic Refractories, Inc., Cleve-

land, Ohio. Application May 8, 1943. Serial No. 486,215.

A process of separating carbonates of magnesium and calcium which comprises calcining dolomite, making a slurry of the calcined material, supplying carbon dioxide and forming calcium carbonate and growing crystals of magnesium carbonate in a slurry of a mechanically separable size and in the presence of a flotation collector separating the mass consisting of synthetic crystals of magnesium carbonate and calcium carbonate into a magnesium carbonate concentrate and calcium carbonate tailings by subjecting to flotation.

BOOK LIST

Asbestos Mining Methods. By C. V. Smith. (Reprint) 16 pages. 25c per copy, discount in quantities of 50 or more.

Milling Asbestos. By J. C. Kelleher. (Reprint) 16 pages. Companion article to Asbestos Mining Methods. Both should be in every Asbestos Library, 25c per copy, discount in quantities of 50 or more.

Recovery of Raw Asbestos. By Roland Starkey. (Reprint) 6 pages. Supplement to Milling Asbestos. 25c per copy, discount in quantities of 50 or more.

The Asbestos Factbook, 16 pages. Information in compact form on origin, facts, locations, uses, analyses, qualities, 10c per copy.

Canadian Chrysotile Asbestos Classification. Including latest Quebec Testing Method. 30c.

Twelve Estimating Tables, with Chart. Convenient in figuring flange fittings and other areas. $1.00 per set.

Manual of Unit Prices (for figuring pipe covering and blocks) 35c per copy postpaid.

Processing Asbestos Fibres. 8 pages. (Reprint) 25c per copy

Tests for Cotton Content. 4 pages (Reprint) Describing several methods of testing asbestos textiles for cotton content. 10c per copy.

Chart—Dollars Cost of Uninsulated Pipe. (Reprint) 25c each

Asbestos: A Magic Mineral, by Lilian Holmes Strack. Written for school children but should be in every Asbestos library. $1.00 per copy.

Asbestos—The Silk of the Mineral Kingdom, by Oliver Bowles. 40 pages about asbestos, from mine to finished product, in plain language, illustrated, 25c a copy.

Order any of the above from "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia 30, Pa.

Foreman Pipe Coverer and Insulator (twenty years). Experience in all types—magnesia, asbestos, glass, cork, rock wool. Available after February 1948. Address Box No. 2M-C, "ASBESTOS", 17th Floor, Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia 30, Pa.

AFTERTHOUGHTS

¶ The Editor has just finished reading Lewis H Brown's "Report on Germany" and found it most interesting. It gives an excellent idea of conditions in Germany, and the difficulties encountered in making any progress in rehabilitation work. We highly recommend it to our readers. The book is priced at $3.00—publishers are Farrar, Straus & Co. Inc., 53 E. 34th St., New York 16—or we can obtain it for our readers if they desire to place orders with us.

¶ Requests come in from time to time for the names of manufacturers of machinery of various types—for the making or processing of asbestos products, etc. We are always glad to give the best information available, but it might save such inquirers a lot of time if they would refer to the Thomas Register of Manufacturers, which is available at most large public libraries.

¶ Apropos of the article in our January number on the Geology of Italian asbestos, we have just received a report by Prof. M. Fenoglio of the University of Turin, on the deposits of Monte San Vittore, the report having been sent us by the owners of the deposits—S. A. Cave di San Vittore of Balangero, Italy and, incidentally, as many of our readers know, the largest producers of asbestos in that country. The report will be published in full in "ASBESTOS" very soon.

¶ Altho 60% of the world's asbestos is produced in Canada, something less than 6% of the total is used in Canada.—R. W. Steele, President, Asbestos Corporation Limited.

¶ This is a patriotic month, when we Americans celebrate the birthdays of two noted men—George Washington, and Abraham Lincoln. It is fitting that we mention them.

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A prejudice is a vagrant opinion without visible means of support.—Ambrose Bierce.

CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of February 10, 1948

Canadian—	**Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine**
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	$896.00 to $900.00
Group No. 2 Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry	350.00 to 545.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	204.50 to 378.00
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	84.50 to 128.00
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	69.50 to 78.00
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	47.00 to 51.50
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	24.50 to 46.00

Vermont—

Per Ton of 2000 lbs. f.o.b. Hyde Park or Morrisville, Vt.

Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	$92.50 to $102.50
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	65.00 to 73.00
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	48.50
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	25.50 to 44.50

Note: Crude Run-of-Mine (Canadian) refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and 2 Crude. Crude Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures are compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. No guarantee made as to their correctness).

		January 1948		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	44	49¾	45
Armstrong Cork Co. (Pfd.)	np	88	94¼	89
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	25	26¾	26
Asbestos Mfg. Co. (Com.)	1	1⅞	2⅛	2⅛
Celotex (Com.)	np	23⅞	27¼	25⅝
Celotex (Pfd.)	20	19½	20⅛	20
Certainteed (Com.)	1	14⅜	17¼	15¾
Flintkote (Com.)	np	32	37½	34⅛
Flintkote (Pfd.)	np	99	104½	100
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	36⅝	41⅜	38
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	101½	114	103
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	28⅞	32	29½
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	54½	64¾	59½
Thermoid (Com.)	1	9½	10⅛	9½
Thermoid (Pfd.)	50	44⅝	47⅛	46
Union Asb. & Rubber (Com.)	5	10⅝	11¾	10¾
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	93	105	96½
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	170¼	176	175
U. S. Rubber (Com.)	10	41½	45¼	42¼
U. S. Rubber (Pfd.)	100	130	137⅞	133

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